

103D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 2501

To assist in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by the World Summit
for Children.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 23, 1993

Mr. HALL of Ohio (for himself, Mr. WALSH, Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SYNAR, Mr. COYNE, Mrs. SCHROEDER, Mr. JACOBS, Mr. BEILENSON, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. BACCHUS of Florida, Mr. DEUTSCH, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. BYRNE, Mr. FILNER, and Mr. PASTOR) introduced the following bill; which was referred jointly to the Committees on Education and Labor, Foreign Affairs, and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

A BILL

To assist in implementing the Plan of Action adopted by
the World Summit for Children.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “World Summit for
5 Children Implementation Act of 1993”.

6 **SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

1 (1) The United Nations Children's Fund
2 (UNICEF) estimates that 35,000 children die each
3 day from malnutrition and preventable disease.

4 (2) The World Summit for Children held in
5 1990, the largest gathering of heads of state and
6 heads of government up until that time, united the
7 world in a commitment to protect the lives of chil-
8 dren, diminish their suffering, and enhance their
9 futures.

10 (3) This commitment is reflected in specific
11 goals that require international cooperation and the
12 commitment of all nations, goals which were incor-
13 porated in Agenda 21 at the 1992 Earth Summit
14 and which were also endorsed in the World Declara-
15 tion on Nutrition adopted at the 1992 International
16 Conference on Nutrition. The World Summit for
17 Children goals include cutting child deaths by at
18 least $\frac{1}{3}$, halving maternal mortality and child mal-
19 nutrition, providing all children access to a basic
20 education, and providing all families access to clean
21 water, safe sanitation, and family planning services.

22 (4) The United Nations Children's Fund esti-
23 mates that these goals could be implemented by the
24 year 2000 with a global commitment of just
25 \$25,000,000,000 annually, to be achieved through

1 reallocation of resources to increase the proportion
2 of resources going to meet basic human needs, with
3 $\frac{2}{3}$ of those resources coming from the developing
4 nations themselves and $\frac{1}{3}$ from the industrialized
5 nations.

6 (5) The United Nations Children's Fund esti-
7 mates that currently only 10 percent of developing
8 country budgets and less than 10 percent of all
9 international assistance for development is devoted
10 to meeting basic human needs.

11 (6) If that proportion were doubled to just 20
12 percent, through reallocation of current resources
13 and without requiring additional resources, this
14 would provide the additional \$25,000,000,000 the
15 United Nations Children's Fund estimates is re-
16 quired annually to achieve by the year 2000 the
17 goals of the World Summit for Children.

18 (7) The United States Government participated
19 in the World Summit for Children and signed the
20 Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at that
21 Summit.

22 (8) Participants in the Summit committed
23 themselves and their governments—

1 (A) to prepare, before the end of 1991, na-
2 tional programs of action to help implement the
3 goals and objectives of the Summit, and

4 (B) to take steps to ensure that child sur-
5 vival, protection, and development programs will
6 have a priority in the allocation of resources.

7 (9) The United States Government should im-
8 plement a plan of action to fulfill its commitment to
9 children, both at home and abroad.

10 (b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

11 (1) to help fulfill the commitment of the United
12 States Government to children; and

13 (2) to provide the necessary authorities to im-
14 plement the United States plan of action.

15 **SEC. 3. SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL FOOD PROGRAM FOR**
16 **WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC).**

17 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

18 (1) In 1990, the Surgeon General and the Unit-
19 ed States Public Health Service announced Healthy
20 People 2000 goals for America's children. These
21 goals include reducing the United States infant mor-
22 tality rate and the incidence of low birthweight by
23 $\frac{1}{3}$ by the year 2000, as well as the initiation of
24 breastfeeding by 75 percent of mothers and the con-

1 continuation of breastfeeding at 6 months postpartum
2 by 50 percent of mothers.

3 (2) The special supplemental food program for
4 women, infants, and children authorized under sec-
5 tion 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (in this
6 section referred to as the “WIC Program”) is in-
7 tended to benefit low-income women at risk of deliv-
8 ering low birthweight babies, low-income infants and
9 children at risk of malnutrition, and low-income
10 nursing mothers.

11 (3) It has been demonstrated that participation
12 in the WIC Program reduces, in a cost-effective
13 manner, the number of premature births and the
14 percentage of infants born at low birthweight, a
15 major cause of infant mortality and developmental
16 disabilities, and decreases the prevalence of iron de-
17 ficiency anemia in children, and improves children’s
18 cognitive development.

19 (4) Increasing the rate of breastfeeding among
20 mothers participating in the WIC Program would re-
21 sult in greater improvements in the health of infants
22 and mothers, further reductions in infant mortality,
23 and decreases in health care costs and infant for-
24 mula expenditures.

1 (5) Particular attention needs to be given to
2 promoting breastfeeding within the WIC Program
3 through activities which include support of peer
4 counselors working through the WIC Program, utili-
5 zation of lactation consultants in WIC Program clin-
6 ics and in hospitals, and training of health profes-
7 sionals in lactation management and development of
8 education materials.

9 (6) The WIC Program currently serves 58 per-
10 cent of the eligible population and actions need to be
11 taken to move toward service to the entire eligible
12 population.

13 (b) FULL PARTICIPATION IN THE WIC PROGRAM.—
14 It is the sense of the Congress that—

15 (1) the United States Government should make
16 a commitment to achieving full participation in the
17 WIC Program by fiscal year 1996; and

18 (2) in order to reach the goal of full participa-
19 tion, not less than \$3,287,000,000 for fiscal year
20 1994 and not less than \$3,564,000,000 for the fiscal
21 year 1995 should be appropriated to carry out the
22 WIC Program.

23 **SEC. 4. PROGRAMS UNDER THE HEAD START ACT.**

24 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

1 (1) In 1990, the President and the Governors
2 of the 50 States met at the Education Summit and
3 set United States education goals for the year 2000,
4 including the goal that all children start school ready
5 to learn.

6 (2) Since their inception in 1964, programs
7 under the Head Start Act have established an im-
8 pressive record in providing preschool-age children
9 from low-income families with comprehensive serv-
10 ices to address educational, social, nutritional, and
11 health needs.

12 (3) Head Start programs serve only about $\frac{1}{3}$ of
13 eligible children between 3 and 5 years of age.

14 (b) FULL FUNDING FOR THE HEAD START ACT.—
15 It is the sense of the Congress that—

16 (1) the Federal Government should make a
17 commitment to achieving full participation of all eli-
18 gible 3- and 4-year-old children in Head Start pro-
19 grams by the fiscal year 1999, and

20 (2) in order to reach the goal of such full par-
21 ticipation, not less than \$4,150,000,000 for the fis-
22 cal year 1994, and not less than \$4,970,000,000 for
23 the fiscal year 1995, should be appropriated to carry
24 out the Head Start Act.

1 **SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL INFANT AND CHILD MORTALITY.**

2 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

3 (1) During the last decade the international
4 campaign to save the lives of children has resulted
5 in dramatic increases in the adoption of low-cost
6 measures to save children's lives, such as immuniza-
7 tions and oral rehydration therapy.

8 (2) In September 1991, the United Nations
9 Children's Fund and the World Health Organization
10 were able to report that the goal of 80 percent child-
11 hood immunization had been achieved, saving over
12 12,000,000 young lives during the last decade and
13 continuing to save over 3,000,000 children's lives
14 each year.

15 (3) The Plan of Action adopted by the World
16 Summit for Children calls for the reduction of
17 under-5 mortality rates by at least $\frac{1}{3}$ by the year
18 2000.

19 (4) Such progress is possible by consolidating
20 gains already made, and by pursuing new goals and
21 effective programs in such areas as measles,
22 neonatal tetanus, poliomyelitis, and acute respiratory
23 infections.

24 (5) Efforts should focus on the delivery of com-
25 munity-based primary health care and health edu-
26 cation services which directly benefit the poorest of

1 the poor, with an emphasis toward small scale
2 projects rather than large scale infrastructure
3 projects. Such assistance should be provided through
4 private and voluntary organizations and inter-
5 national organizations whenever possible.

6 (6) Both the United Nations Children's Fund
7 and the United States Agency for International De-
8 velopment have provided strong leadership as well as
9 financial and technical support for these goals.

10 (b) CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNICEF.—To carry out sec-
11 tion 301 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
12 2221; relating to voluntary contributions to international
13 organizations and programs), there are authorized to be
14 appropriated \$115,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and
15 \$130,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 for contributions to the
16 United Nations Children's Fund for activities to promote
17 child health and other assistance programs on behalf of
18 children.

19 (c) CHILD SURVIVAL ACTIVITIES.—Section 104(c)(2)
20 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
21 2151b(c)(2); relating to the Child Survival Fund) is
22 amended—

23 (1) in subparagraph (B), by striking out
24 “\$25,000,000 for fiscal year 1986 and \$75,000,000
25 for fiscal year 1987” and inserting in lieu thereof

1 “\$150,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and
2 \$210,000,000 for fiscal year 1995”; and

3 (2) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the
4 following:

5 “(D) Of the aggregate of the amounts made available
6 to carry out subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, sections
7 103(a) and section 106 of this chapter, chapter 10 of this
8 part, and chapter 4 of part II and for the Multilateral
9 Assistance Initiative for the Philippines, not less than
10 \$405,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and not less than
11 \$490,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 shall be available only
12 for activities described in subparagraph (A), with a par-
13 ticular emphasis on delivery of community-based primary
14 health care and health education services which benefit the
15 poorest of the poor. Such assistance shall be provided
16 through private and voluntary organizations and inter-
17 national organizations whenever possible.”.

18 **SEC. 6. GLOBAL MALNUTRITION.**

19 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

20 (1) Malnutrition (including protein-calorie mal-
21 nutrition and micronutrient deficiencies), which is
22 currently the underlying cause of death in the vast
23 majority of childhood diseases, is preventable at low
24 cost.

1 (2) Vitamin A deficiency remains a scourge of
2 children in developing countries. If access to vitamin
3 A is not increased, an estimated 2,000,000 children
4 face blindness in the 1990s and tens of millions
5 more face increased risk of infection and death. Vi-
6 tamin A intake has been associated with significant
7 reductions in infant mortality rates.

8 (3) One billion people are at risk of iodine defi-
9 ciency disease, with the very young being most vul-
10 nerable. Iodine deficiency is a major cause of mental
11 retardation worldwide.

12 (4) Two billion people suffer from some degree
13 of iron deficiency anemia, particularly women of
14 childbearing age and young children.

15 (5) The Plan of Action adopted at the World
16 Summit for Children calls for halving severe and
17 moderate malnutrition among children under 5 years
18 of age by the year 2000, for the virtual elimination
19 of vitamin A deficiency and iodine deficiency dis-
20 orders by the year 2000, and for the reduction of
21 iron deficiency anemia among women of childbearing
22 age by $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 1990 levels.

23 (6) The Congress has already undertaken sub-
24 stantial action to address this problem in the Food,
25 Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990,

1 which established food security for the poorest and
2 the prevention of malnutrition as priorities in food
3 assistance programs administered by the Agency for
4 International Development under the Agriculture
5 Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

6 (7) Child survival activities are also key to re-
7 ducing child malnutrition and must be pursued in
8 conjunction with efforts to ensure food security.

9 (8) Section 411 of the Agricultural Trade De-
10 velopment and Assistance Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C.
11 1736e), as amended by the Food, Agriculture, Con-
12 servation, and Trade Act of 1990, authorizes the
13 forgiveness of Public Law 480 debt owed by least
14 developed countries that are pursuing national eco-
15 nomic policy reforms that would promote long-term
16 economic development, but the exercise of that au-
17 thority requires further action by the Congress in an
18 appropriations Act.

19 (b) PUBLIC LAW 480 DEBT AUTHORITY.—It is the
20 sense of the Congress that authority, in such amounts as
21 may be required, should be granted to the President in
22 an appropriations Act to exercise the debt authority with
23 respect to least developed countries that is provided in sec-
24 tion 411 of the Agricultural Trade Development and As-
25 sistance Act of 1954.

1 (c) VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM.—Section 103
2 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151a;
3 relating to development assistance for agriculture, rural
4 development, and nutrition) is amended by adding at the
5 end the following new subsection:

6 “(h) VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY PROGRAM.—(1) The
7 Congress finds that—

8 “(A) vitamin A deficiency is a major cause of
9 childhood mortality;

10 “(B) vitamin A intervention programs are inex-
11 pensive, practical to administer, and cost-effective in
12 terms of human productivity; and

13 “(C) the Agency for International Development
14 is already implementing a Vitamin A Deficiency
15 Program.

16 “(2) Of the amounts made available to carry out this
17 section, not less than \$28,000,000 for fiscal year 1994
18 and not less than \$42,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 shall
19 be available only for Vitamin A supplementation and for-
20 tification through the Vitamin A Deficiency Program.”.

21 (d) OTHER MICRONUTRIENT DEFICIENCIES.—In ad-
22 dition to amounts otherwise available for such programs,
23 there are authorized to be appropriated \$22,000,000 for
24 fiscal year 1994 and \$33,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 for
25 iodine and iron fortification programs, and for iron

1 supplementation programs for pregnant women, under
2 part I of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

3 **SEC. 7. MATERNAL AND CHILD MORTALITY RESULTING**
4 **FROM AIDS.**

5 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

6 (1) As of 1992, nearly 5,000,000 women of
7 childbearing age and over 1,000,000 children were
8 infected with the human immunodeficiency virus
9 (HIV), the virus that causes the acquired immune
10 deficiency syndrome (AIDS). The vast majority of
11 these women and children live in developing coun-
12 tries.

13 (2) The maternal and child mortality rate in
14 many developing countries will increase dramatically,
15 as will the number of orphans infected with the
16 human immunodeficiency virus, until prevention and
17 control efforts are successful.

18 (3) The most effective efforts to respond to the
19 human immunodeficiency virus and acquired im-
20 mune deficiency syndrome are based at the commu-
21 nity level and involve nongovernmental organizations
22 as well as government agencies.

23 (4) The Agency for International Development
24 should expand its assistance to developing countries
25 for community-based prevention, care, and control

1 programs and activities relating to the human
2 immunodeficiency virus and acquired immune defi-
3 ciency syndrome, and should participate in coordi-
4 nated efforts with other donors.

5 (5) Coordination of efforts of bilateral, multilat-
6 eral, and nongovernmental agencies and organiza-
7 tions is essential.

8 (b) INTERNATIONAL AIDS PREVENTION AND CON-
9 TROL FUND.—Section 104(c) of the Foreign Assistance
10 Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2151b(c); relating to development
11 assistance for health related activities) is amended by add-
12 ing at the end the following new paragraph:

13 “(4)(A) In carrying out this subsection, the President
14 shall promote, encourage, and undertake community-based
15 prevention, care, and control programs and activities relat-
16 ing to the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and ac-
17 quired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) in developing
18 countries, including research as to the effectiveness of
19 such programs and activities.

20 “(B) There are authorized to be appropriated
21 \$100,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and \$120,000,000 for
22 fiscal year 1995 for use in carrying out this paragraph,
23 which shall be in addition to amounts made available
24 under subsection (g) or otherwise available for such pur-

1 pose. Amounts appropriated under this subparagraph are
2 authorized to remain available until expended.

3 “(C) Appropriations pursuant to subparagraph (B)
4 may be referred to as the ‘International AIDS Prevention
5 and Control Fund’.”.

6 **SEC. 8. INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.**

7 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

8 (1) Primary education, early childhood develop-
9 ment activities, and programs to achieve literacy, are
10 essential for increasing the productive capacity of
11 people and their ability to earn income.

12 (2) At least 130,000,000 children of primary
13 school age, $\frac{2}{3}$ of them girls, are not enrolled in
14 school. Thirty-four countries have literacy rates of
15 40 percent or less.

16 (3) The share of government resources devoted
17 to education in more than half of the 40 poorest
18 countries in the world has decreased since 1980.

19 (4) The Plan of Action adopted by the World
20 Summit for Children calls for basic education for all
21 children and for completion of primary education by
22 at least 80 percent of all children.

23 (5) United States assistance for basic education
24 in developing countries has accounted for less than

1 2 percent of all United States foreign assistance in
2 recent years.

3 (b) INTERNATIONAL BASIC EDUCATION.—Section
4 105 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C.
5 2151c; relating to development assistance for education
6 and human resource development) is amended by adding
7 at the end the following new subsection:

8 “(c) BASIC EDUCATION.—Of the aggregate of the
9 amounts made available to carry out this section, chapter
10 10 of this part, and chapter 4 of part II and for the Multi-
11 lateral Assistance Initiative for the Philippines, not less
12 than \$225,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and not less than
13 \$380,000,000 for fiscal year 1995 shall be available only
14 for programs in support of basic education, including early
15 childhood education, primary education, teacher training,
16 and other necessary activities in support of early childhood
17 and primary education, and literacy training for adults.”.

18 **SEC. 9. INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AND CHILD**
19 **SPACING.**

20 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

21 (1) Universal access to voluntary family plan-
22 ning could save the lives of several million children
23 each year and could significantly improve the health
24 of children throughout the developing world by re-

1 ducing prematurity and low birthweight and allowing
2 longer breastfeeding.

3 (2) The risk of maternal death or illness in the
4 developing world is highest for women who bear chil-
5 dren when they are under the age of 18 or over the
6 age of 35, for pregnancies spaced less than 2 years
7 apart, and for women who already have 4 or more
8 children. Universal access to voluntary family plan-
9 ning could prevent up to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the 500,000 maternal
10 deaths annually.

11 (3) The inability of couples to plan births de-
12 creases the quality of women's lives and undermines
13 their opportunities for education, for earning in-
14 come, for improving the care of children, and for
15 community activities and personal development.

16 (4) Rapid world population growth, combined
17 with unsustainable patterns of natural resource con-
18 sumption, has become an urgent economic, social,
19 and environmental problem.

20 (5) Demographic and health surveys indicate
21 that if all women in the developing world who do not
22 wish to become pregnant were empowered to plan
23 the size of their families, then the rate of population
24 growth would fall by approximately 30 percent.

1 (6) The Plan of Action adopted at the World
2 Summit for Children calls for voluntary family plan-
3 ning services and education to be made available to
4 all couples to empower them to prevent unwanted
5 pregnancies and births which are “too many and too
6 close” and to women who are “too young or too
7 old”.

8 (b) AUTHORIZATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In ad-
9 dition to any other amounts made available for such pur-
10 poses, there are authorized to be appropriated to the
11 President for United States population assistance pro-
12 grams and activities under part I of the Foreign Assist-
13 ance Act of 1961 \$725,000,000 for fiscal year 1994 and
14 \$800,000,000 for fiscal year 1995.

15 **SEC. 10. REFUGEES.**

16 (a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds the following:

17 (1) The number of refugees worldwide has
18 grown from 10,000,000 in 1985 to 17,400,000 in
19 1993. In addition, there are estimated to be more
20 than 24,000,000 internally displaced persons. More
21 than half of these refugees and internally displaced
22 persons are children.

23 (2) The dramatic growth in the number of refu-
24 gees and displaced persons has resulted in serious
25 reductions in legal assistance and protection, health,

1 nutrition, and basic education services available to
2 them.

3 (3) Refugee children are particularly vulnerable
4 in first asylum camps from Africa to Southeast Asia
5 where they languish without the comfort of a parent
6 or adult guardian.

7 (b) FUNDING FOR REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PRO-
8 GRAMS.—It is the sense of the Congress that—

9 (1) not less than \$760,000,000 for each of fis-
10 cal years 1994 and 1995 should be appropriated for
11 the “Migration and Refugee Assistance” account, of
12 which not less than \$420,000,000 for each fiscal
13 year should be available only for programs of refu-
14 gee assistance overseas (in addition to the amounts
15 available for programs for refugees from the former
16 Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere who
17 resettle in Israel); and

18 (2) not less than \$100,000,000 for each of fis-
19 cal years 1994 and 1995 should be appropriated for
20 the “United States Emergency Refugee and Migra-
21 tion Assistance Fund” account.

22 **SEC. 11. THE WORLD BANK.**

23 (a) INSTRUCTIONS TO U.S. EXECUTIVE DIREC-
24 TORS.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the

1 United States Executive Director of the World Bank to
2 promote vigorously that the World Bank take action—

3 (1) to ensure that poverty reduction and sup-
4 port of basic human needs become a higher priority
5 within the Bank, specifically through increasing the
6 proportion of International Development Association
7 investments that fall within the program of targeted
8 interventions against poverty to 40 percent of all
9 International Development Association investments
10 by fiscal year 1994 and to at least 50 percent of all
11 International Development Association investments
12 by fiscal year 1995;

13 (2) within the field of water and sanitation, to
14 ensure that the majority of water and sanitation
15 projects fall within the program of targeted interven-
16 tions against poverty and to increase significantly
17 the proportion of World Bank lending for projects
18 utilizing basic low-cost technologies to provide water
19 and sanitation to underserved poor populations in
20 deprived rural and periurban areas; and

21 (3) to increase the proportion of total World
22 Bank lending which supports primary health care
23 and basic education, with a minimum of 5 percent
24 of total lending devoted to each area.

1 (b) DEFINITION.—As used in this section the term
2 “World Bank” means the International Bank for Recon-
3 struction and Development and the International Develop-
4 ment Association.

5 **SEC. 12. EFFORTS BY OTHER COUNTRIES.**

6 The President shall call upon the governments of
7 other countries to provide their share of the resources re-
8 quired to achieve the World Summit for Children goals
9 by the year 2000, specifically through giving highest prior-
10 ity to increasing the proportion of public expenditures and
11 foreign assistance devoted to priority human needs areas
12 outlined in the Declaration and Plan of Action of the
13 World Summit for Children.

14 **SEC. 13. ANNUAL REPORT.**

15 (a) REQUIREMENT FOR REPORT.—In order that the
16 Congress and the American people may be fully informed
17 of efforts undertaken by the United States Government
18 to fulfill agreements signed by the United States at the
19 World Summit for Children, the President shall report an-
20 nually to the Congress on United States contributions to
21 the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for
22 Children. Each such report should include—

23 (1) a discussion of efforts by the United States
24 to achieve those goals both within the United States
25 and in other countries; and

1 (2) a comparative analysis of current and past
2 funding levels and planned funding levels for the
3 next 2 fiscal years.

4 (b) SUBMISSION DATE.—The reports required by this
5 section shall be submitted to the Congress no later than
6 February 1 of each year.

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